(XLIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2193.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1789.

HAGUE, *October* 13.

THEIR high mightineſſes, purſuant to their reſolution of the 7th of October, 1788, determined that Mynheer Leſtevenon Van Berkenrode, their ambaſſador at the court of France, muſt have ſeen that by their reſolution of the 15th of September laſt, in conſequence of the diſobedience of their high mightineſſes commiſſary de Vinck, at Dunkirk, to their ſeveral repeated commands, have diſcharged him from his oath and ſervice to their country, and ordered that he ſhould return the commiſſion granted him; that inſtead of complying therewith, he has thought proper to write to their high mightineſſes Groffier, that if their high mightineſſes perſiſt in their idea, he ſhould find himſelf under the neceſſity to make known what has paſſed to his moſt chriſtian majeſty, whoſe born ſubject he was, to the intent of claiming his protection; he would nevertheleſs continue, as to what relates to the marine of the Netherlands, to act and officiate in quality of their high mightineſſes commiſſary. That their high mightineſſes are well aſſured that this ſtrange and unheard-of proceeding cannot find encouragement by any perſon in the world, but muſt rather meet with the higheſt indignation againſt the perſon who oppoſes himſelf againſt thoſe who put him in office. That therefore Mynheer Leſtevenon Van Berkenrode, with what reſpects and belongs thereto, do give notice and requeſts, that orders be ſent to the admiralty or magiſtrates of Dunkirk, that the ſaid de Vinck be ordered and compelled to return the commiſſion which their high mightineſſes granted him as their commiſſary; and that the powers thereby granted him be called in, and never more to be acknowledged as their officer.

That an extract of this reſolution be ſent to the reſpective colleges of the admiralty for their information; and that they give notice to the merchants and captains trading and ſailing to Dunkirk, warning them never more to apply and addreſs themſelves to the ſaid de Vinck, or avail themſelves of his ſervices.

LONDON, *October* 20.

Advices are received from Peterſburgh, by a member of the corps diplomatique, which mention the following intelligence. On the 29th ult. a courier, who was of no leſs diſtinction than a colonel of horſe, arrived in that city expreſs, in only nine days from his leaving the imperial camp. His appearance was at eleven o'clock at night, when the inhabitants of that city are uſually at reſt, at which time the night guard, excluſive of the ordinary watch, are on duty, and the gates are ſhut. Notwithſtanding the lateneſs of the hour, he drove to the imperial palace of the czarina, where, on notifying his buſineſs, which was of the firſt importance, he was immediately admitted to an audience with the empreſs. Councils have been held every day ſince, till the 2d of October inſtant, when the ſame courier left the city at night, with a meſſage back to the emperor. Some have gone ſo far as to ſuſpect, that this officer was no other than the emperor himſelf, and that ſomething of the greateſt importance is now in agitation concerning the adjuſtment of affairs between the belligerent powers of Turkey, Ruſſia and Germany.

Oct. 21. On Saturday night arrived the mail from Holland, which brought an account that the Daniſh forces had taken poſſeſſion of Udevalla on the 2d inſt. and that it was generally believed at Elſineur, they were poſſeſſed of Gottenburg alſo. The prince royal of Denmark, and two princes of Heſſe are at the head of the troops which have entered Sweden; they pay ready money for every thing they have; and we are aſſured, that not a ſingle muſket had been fired by either party, when the accounts came away, owing to the Sweditſh officers having not received any orders on the ſubject, and the Danes not attempting any hoſtile attack.

Every account we receive from Holland confirms more and more the opinion we gave when the troubles were ſaid to have been finally ſuppreſſed, viz. "That they were only ſmothered," and there is every appearance to expect that if a war happens, they will break out with increaſed violence.

By the retreat of the emperor, the Turks become the undiſturbed maſters of the Danube, and can replace themſelves in Belgrade at their eaſe. A great part of the flat country from Lugos all the way to Vipalanka is open to them; while in the mean time, the emperor has withdrawn himſelf from the river and from Semlin. Even the fortreſs of Temeſwar is ſubject to be attacked, and the Turks are even meditating a ſiege.

Oct. 22. Choczim at length has ſurrendered to the allies; on the 29th September, the garriſon, conſiſting of about 5000 men, marched out with all the honours of war. The terms of the capitulation were as liberal on one ſide as they were honourable on the other; and the ſtores and proviſions taken were very conſiderable.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"We can inform you for certain of his Swediſh majeſty having declared to our court, that notwithſtanding the Daniſh troops aſſembled in Norway have penetrated into Sweden, it would not be the means of breaking the peace that ſubſiſts between the two countries, provided the king of Denmark did not extend his hoſtile views any further.

"His Swediſh majeſty does not conceive the juſtice of our principles in conſidering our troops that are already in his kingdom as auxiliary troops to the Ruſſians, yet without diſcuſſing the principles, he will ſpare the effuſion of blood, as the mediation of the other reſpectable powers will ſoon re-eſtabliſh peace in the north. The manifeſto has already made its appearance; we, however, previouſly communicate this information, in order that you may quiet the fears of our navigators, and uſe your efforts to diſſipate the alarm that has begun to be prejudicial to our mercantile flag.

"This declaration of his Swediſh majeſty ought to re-aſſure us ſo much the more, as at the time of its being written our troops had paſſed the defiles of Norway—forced the paſſages, and have penetrated according to our laſt accounts, as far as Udevalla, in Sweden, without, however, committing any hoſtilities againſt the inhabitants whom they found unarmed."

Oct. 25. The following authentic account of an attempt made by the Turks to break into Tranſylvania, will ſhew with what a terrible enemy the imperial troops have to contend.

Tranſylvania is protected on all ſides from ſudden invaſion by lofty mountains and rocks; there are only ſeven entrances into it; and theſe are through ſo many defiles, ſtrongly fortified and well guarded.

On the 1ſt of September, the Turks appeared before Oitos, one of theſe ſeven defiles, with a determined reſolution to force their way through it. The paſs was defended by a regiment of native Tranſylvanians, called from one of the nations that inhabit that country, the Circulian regiment.

When the Turks, to the number of 6000, with a train of artillery, appeared before Oitos, they found it abandoned; for the Auſtrian commander having had previous notice of the advance of the enemy, had retreated to the ſtill ſtronger paſs of Miniſter; and that he ſhould invariably act as Guilcos, and there made every preparation for a moſt vigorous reſiſtance.

The Turks advanced with the moſt determined bravery; they diſpatched two conſiderable bodies of infantry to clamber over the mountains, and fall upon the flanks of the imperialiſts, while the main body, conſiſting both of horſe and foot, advanced in front. Notwithſtanding the prodigious height of the rocks that riſe on both ſides of the defile, and the abbatis, &c. with which the paſs was ſhut up, the Turks, deſpiſing every danger, and without being in the ſmalleſt degree diſcouraged by the number they loſt, broke in on both ſides.

In the mean time other bodies of the Turkiſh army kept advancing until they had croſſed the ſummit of the mountains; at laſt turned the two flanks of the abbatis, &c. and attacked the Auſtrians in the rear.

Though thus beſet on all ſides, yet the Auſtrians ſome time made the moſt vigourous defence with their bayonets and ſmall arms, for their artillery was now no longer of uſe to them. But notwithſtanding all their bravery, they found it impoſſible to maintain their poſt againſt an enemy ſo greatly ſuperior in number: they retreated therefore from the mountains, leaving 3 pieces of cannon, one of which, however, they firſt ſpiked up.

SALEM, *December* 30.

Captain Murphy arrived here laſt week from Marſeilles, which he left the 6th of October. Before he ſailed, accounts were received there, and credited, of an attack made by the Turks in the night on the Auſtrian army, when the latter were routed with the ſlaughter of thouſands. This account was publiſhed in the Marſeilles papers, which captain Murphy forgot to take with him, and of which he does not recollect particulars.——It was ſaid at Marſeilles, that the eldeſt ſon of the late unfortunate *comte de Graſſe*, after having fought ſeveral ſucceſsful duels in defence of his father's character, had ſhot himſelf, finding as he ſaid, that he ſhould be obliged to contend with the whole nation.

PROVIDENCE, *December* 18.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

With pleaſure we inform the public, on the authority of a gentleman from Bridgewater, and from our own obſervation, that the manufacturing of *iron plate ſhovels* is carried on at that place to great advantage—that the ſhovels made there (of which 30 or 40 dozen have been lately ſold to the merchants in this town) are of *ſuperior workmanſhip to* any imported from Britain or elſewhere—and they are ſold *at a leſs price than they can be imported for*. Thus do the induſtry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our *foreign ſhackles* one by one.

NEWPORT, *January* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to Muſkingum, to his friend in this town, dated Bentral's ferry, December 4, 1788.

"I arrived here this morning after a very fatiguing journey, the roads being almoſt impaſſable. There are a number of perſons here who are going down the river in a few days. I expect to go down to-morrow. There is a gentleman here directly from the Muſkingum, who ſays that nothing will be done at the Proprietor's meeting, except to meet and adjourn, until we arrive there. The treaty has not commenced. The Indians are aſſembled at the Falls of Muſkingum, and have ſent Brant's ſon to the governor to requeſt that the treaty might be held there, which the governor refuſed, ſo they remain manœuvering, but no trouble is expected from them. The people ſay they are more pleaſed with the country (if poſſible) than at firſt. A great number of people are gone to the Muſkingum lately, and a number more going in a few weeks. One acre of land on the margin of the Muſkingum, near the Point, has lately been rented at vendue, for 10 years, at 30 dollars per year, for the benefit of the company."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, October 25.

"Our northern neighbours, the Goth and Vandal kings, ſeem inclined to try their warlike powers againſt each other. Silly enough! For God knows, their poor exhauſted finances are in a ſad plight, and would require a Neckar to bring them into any tolerable order. His majeſty of Sweden was precipitate in attempting to revenge a real or ſuppoſed injury offered by Ruſſia; and the royal heir of Denmark, fond of military parade, has done more than his engagements with Ruſſia required of him—unmindful of the conſequences to his country. The king of Pruſſia and the court of Great-Britain have remonſtrated againſt his conduct; and the intimation of 15,000 Pruſſians being ready to enter Holſtein, carries ſuch force of argument with it, that the Danes who had advanced as far as Gottenburg, are ſaid to be preparing for a retreat acroſs their rugged mountains into Norway.

"I am of opinion a general peace will be patched up in the north this winter, or if that ſhould not be accompliſhed, the flames of war will doubtleſs ſpread farther next ſpring. Indeed I make no doubt, if the finances of France would have admitted of it, they would have had a bruſh with Old England before now, if it were only to get rid of the commercial treaty."

Extract of another letter from Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"A ceſſation of arms for four weeks is agreed on by the Daniſh auxiliary troops, who are advanced as far as two miles from Gottenburg, in Sweden, under the command of the king of Denmark, brother-in-law to the duke of Schleſwig, in favour of Ruſſia. The Engliſh and Pruſſian ambaſſadors in the Daniſh court, are both at the head quarters of the Daniſh troops. It is expected that peace will ſoon take place between the northern powers. The late news of the emperor of Germany is very melancholy. The Turks do a great deal of miſchief in the emperor's dominions—burning every houſe and killing every perſon they meet with: their army is grown ſo ſtrong in the Bannat, that the emperor has been forced to retreat to the hills with his troops; and as very rainy weather (common at this ſeaſon) has ſet in, no news of a battle is expected. General Laudohn gained ſome advantages over the Turks, but of very little conſequence. The king of Pruſſia ordered his field marſhal, the duke of Brunſwick, to Berlin, in order to command an army of 18,000 men, who are ready to march in a moment, but their deſtination is not known. It is ſuſpected, however, they will march againſt or towards Poland, in order to prevent the intended treaty propoſed by Ruſſia, from being concluded. Two other armies are ready to march, ſuppoſed for Swediſh Pomerania and Holſtein."

AUGUSTA, *November* 8.

We are informed that the Creek Indians have taken a fort, 12 priſoners, and killed 108 perſons on the frontiers of the ſtate of Franklin—This account is very alarming to the frontiers of Georgia, and without immediate aſſiſtance a great part will ſeek refuge in the different ſtates.

Nov. 15. We hear from Franklin county, that, on Friday the 13th ultimo, as ſome men were hunting they were fired at by a ſmall party of Indians, who immediately ran off; the white people purſued the ſavages and killed one of them.

SAVANNA, *November* 27.

It is the intereſt of Chatham county to ſtrain every ſinew to ſupport that of Liberty. Notwithſtanding the acceding of M'Gillivray to a longer truce, the people of that county have little faith in its taking place, unleſs, like the former, it will conſiſt of horrid depredation and murder. It is probable, as he is a man of

cunning, those cruelties may be thrown off on the refugee towns, the Seminolis, Runnard Roots, &c. Ought not an investigation to take place between our government and this titular sovereign of the Creeks, whether those barbarities are sanctioned by that nation, in violation *(not of state)* but continental agreements? The inhabitants of Liberty, unless that support is given, will assuredly break. Chatham, of course, becomes the frontier, and, from the long and barren run of Ogeechee, is much more defenceless. Captain Whitehead's troop of horse is now complete; that they deserve the confidence of the country, the following account of the late pursuit of the party at Walthour's, in an extract of a letter from captain Whitehead to colonel Maxwell, will fully evince.

"Dear Sir, "Newport, 15th Nov. 1788.

"On the 12th instant, at four o'clock in the morning, I received information that the Indians had attacked Mr. Walthour's plantation, killed three, and carried off eight negroes. Being at a loss for a pilot, we proceeded to Mr. Taylor's, within half a mile of the place where the mischief was done. Knowing Mr. Walthour to be a good woodsman, and acquainted with the different crossing places on the Alatamaha, I sent two expresses to him to join me at the above plantation, but received no answer. I then proceeded to search out the trail, and after going about four miles found it, which made for Beard's Bluff. We pursued with the utmost expedition; about a mile and an half from the Bluff they had fixed a centinel, who gave a signal at our appearance by firing a gun. We proceeded as fast as possible to the Bluff; on our arrival there, the Indians fled into the swamp, a thick cane brake; we pursued them half a mile in, cutting roads with our swords. Not being able to come up with them I returned to the Bluff, where we retook a small negro and a number of articles. I then ordered eight men with the best guns to dismount, and laid an ambuscade, requesting lieutenant Maxwell to proceed with the remainder back on the route we came, to continue firing of guns and hallooing for a mile or two, to decoy the enemy into the belief that we had retreated, which had the desired effect, for in a short time after, I heard them collecting together in the swamp, and one appeared on the other side of the river in order to reconnoitre; on seeing no person on this side, he beckoned to those on this side below us to go up; in a few minutes after, three of them appeared, and walked up within forty-five yards of the ambuscade and stopped; and finding they would come no nearer, but turned to run off. I with two others fired on them, and pursued them into the thicket, where we found a rifle and two shot pouches, each well furnished with ammunition.

"We then returned to the Bluff, where we were fired on from the other side of the river. We withdrew from the Bluff and lay in ambuscade all night, but heard nothing of them. Lieutenant Maxwell returned to me in the morning with the troops; we dismounted, and leaving a gaurd with the horses, the remainder I divided into two parties, commanding one myself, and ordering lieutenant Maxwell with the other to go down the edge of the river, whilst I kept further out. Lieutenant Maxwell proceeded about two miles down the river, and at a sand beach found they had crossed. Two or three of the men were at the river drinking, when the enemy fired twelve or fourteen guns at them, and retreated into the swamp; I made all the haste I could to get to lieutenant Maxwell, in hopes he had fallen in with the enemy on this side, but found they had crossed. I returned to the Bluff, and would have crossed the river immediately, but having reason to think the enemy were much intimidated, and would not quit the swamp in less than two or three days, and being badly armed and scarce of provision, I thought it best to return to the settlement.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
"J. WHITEHEAD, Capt."

Articles taken from the Indians.

One rifle gun, 2 shot pouches, 19 balls in one and 12 in the other, 2 scalping knives, 2 camp kettles, 6 blankets, 7 mocosons, 5 breech clouts, 1 otter skin, 1 bear skin, 3000 nails, 1 looking-glass, 2 razors and stone, 4 halters, 1 pint tin cup, 1 bag of parched corn flour, 2 broad hatchets, and some dried venison.

CHARLESTON, *December 24.*

According to the following relation from a person just returned from the Labrador coast, the imitative faculty in monkeys seems to exceed every thing short of human.—A sailor having a number of red woollen caps, &c. to dispose of among the natives, went on shore for that purpose; his way to a settlement lying through a wood very copiously inhabited by the species above mentioned, and it being mid-day, put a cap on his head, and laying the others by his side, he determined upon a little repose under the shade of a plantane tree. To his utter astonishment, when he awoke, from the specimen he had given his imitative observers of the use of his caps, he beheld a number of them upon the heads of the monkeys in the trees, round about him, while the wearers were chattering in an unusual manner. Finding every attempt to regain them fruitless, he at length, in a fit of rage and disappointment, and under the supposition the one he retained was not worth taking away, &c. pulled the same from his head, and throwing it upon the ground, exclaimed, "here d—n you, take it amongst ye," which he had no sooner done than, to his great surprise, the observant monkeys did the same, by which means he regained the greatest part of his property.

NINETY-SIX, *August 28.*

To Alexander M'Gillivray, Esq; and others the chief men and warriors of the Creek nation.

Our last to you, dated at Fort Charlotte, July 16, 1788, appointing the 15th next month for holding the treaty; every effort on our part has been exerted to effect it by that time; but from very cogent reasons we find it impossible; two powerful ones are—the necessary dispatches from the present congress not arriving in time, without which the supplies for putting the treaty into execution, upon a liberal footing, would be entirely insufficient—next the change of government taking place since; and the probability of our receiving instructions very shortly under the auspices of the new congress, whose fiat in this, as well as in every other case, will be more permanent than that of the expiring one. Other circumstances might be urged, but these, we think, will have their due weight with you for prolonging the time of treaty, which we wish to make agreeable to both parties. We have no objection to put it off to the spring of next year, which we hope will meet your approbation.

In the interim we wait your answer, and can assure, hostilities will cease on the part of Georgia against your nation; the same, we expect, will be mutually observed on your part, as it appears to be the wish of your people, as well as ours, to come to a peace.

We subscribe ourselves,
Your humble servants,
RICHARD WINN,
ANDREW PICKENS,
GEORGE MATHEWS.

N. B. We inclose you a Georgia paper—in it you will see the governor's proclamation respecting the treaty.

"Little Tallasee, Sept. 15.

"Gentlemen,

"I have received your letter of the 28th of August, wherein you desired that the proposed treaty between us may be deferred until the spring of the next year. The reasons you give us for that measure are good, and to which we give our assent, hoping that a new congress, acting on the principles of the new constitution of America, will set every thing to rights between us on the most equitable footing, so that we may become real friends to each other, settling on the same land, and having but one interest.

"We expected that on Mr. Whitefield's return, a truce of arms would have been immediately proclaimed in Georgia, and cannot account for the delay of that measure—in fact there has been no observance of it, from that time till now; they have been driving our hunting camps and plundering them of horses, skins, &c. and it is but lately that a Cowetan Indian brought me a paper, which he found stuck upon a tree near Flint river, and which, upon a close examination, I found to be a threatening letter addressed to me; it was wrote with gun-powder on the back of an advertisement, and a great part of it has been effaced whilst drying and by carrying it. In it is expressed somewhat concerning "war" and "your savage subjects;" it proceeds thus—"An establishment of peace you must not expect until all our damages are made good at the treaty; and satisfaction we will have for our grievances;"—from all which I foresee great difficulty in attempting to preserve a strict suspension of hostilities, and can only assure you, that we shall regulate ourselves by the conduct of the Georgians, and act according to circumstances.

The writing which I mention is signed Sam. Alexander, 5th August, 1788. The Cherokees are daily coming into me, complaining of acts of hostility committed in the most barbarous manner by the Americans: numbers of them are taking refuge within our territory, and are permitted to settle and build villages under our protection.—Such acts of violence committed, whilst congress through you, is holding out to all nations and tribes profession of the most friendly nature, make it appear to all, that such professions are only deceitful snares to lull them into a security whereby the Americans may the more easily destroy them. Be not offended, gentlemen, at the remark, it is a truth that is universal among the Indians.

I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY.

To the honourable general
R. Winn, A Pickens,
and G. Mathews, commissioners for treating
with the southern nations of Indians.

Anne-Arundel county, January 22, 1789.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday, the 10th of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, near Herring Creek church,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some household FURNITURE and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond with security. The terms will be further explained on the day of sale.

10 7th JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those indebted to the late co-partnership of Stewart and Geddes, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to enable him to discharge the debts due from said co-partnership. Those who will not pay attention to this notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced against them to next March court, without respect to persons.

1 DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX. D. G.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN EAGER HOWARD, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly did, by an act passed at their late session, enact, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the numbers of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives or electors respectively, and, by proclamation dispersed through the state, declare the names of the six persons duly elected as representatives, and the names of the eight persons duly elected as electors. We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that, by the returns made to us, it appears, that the honourable Joshua Seney, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith and Michael Jenifer Stone, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States; and, that the honourable John Rogers, George Plater, William Tilghman, Alexander Contee Hanson, Doctor Philip Thomas, Robert Smith, William Richardson and William Matthews, Esquires, are duly elected electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

JOHN E. HOWARD.

By his excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

COVELL's COVE, the property of WILLIAM BROWN, which was advertised to be sold the 20th inst. will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 10th February next, when there will be sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and a negro WOMAN, offered for SALE.

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
1X JAMES M'CULLOCH,
WILLIAM STEUART, Trustee.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,

ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.

He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

The highest prices given for hair of all colours.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above business. 1

January 15, 1789.

THE subscriber being appointed by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, administrator de bonis non, to the two estates of ISAAC JACOBS and GEORGE JACOBS, of said county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to either of them to make immediate payment to him, and those who have claims to send them in properly proved, that he may know how to proceed in settlement thereof.

1 MARSH. M. DUVALL.

December 31, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, from Charles county court, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready cash, on Friday the 30th day of January next,

PART of a tract of LAND lying in said county, on Mattawoman, about ten miles from Port-Tobacco, the property of Charles Smith, deceased, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due John Hancock Beanes, administrator of John Dyer.

2 THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB DUVALL, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small sorrel MARE, about four years old, thirteen hands high, with a star in her forehead, and without any perceivable brand, has a long switch tail, and appears never to have had any shoes. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 2

The following is a correct account of the number of votes taken in each county of this ſtate, at the late election for repreſentatives and electors.

Repreſentatives.	Saint Mary's county.	Charles county.	Calvert county.	Queen-Anne's county.	Talbot county.	Kent county.	Cecil county.	City of Annapolis.	Anne-Arundel county.	Prince-George's county.	Baltimore-town.	Baltimore county.	Harford county.	Dorchester county.	Somerſet county.	Worceſter county.	Caroline county.	Frederick county.	Waſhington county.	Montgomery county.	Total amount.
Michael J. Stone	92	70	161	30	250	166	519	93	107	231	465	141	205	10	212	66	127	770	1164	278	5154
George Dent	35	158	98	24	4	46	1	115	357	328	381	603	241	101	—	89	2	4	—	84	2731
Joſhua Beall	111	170	130	68	245	223	516	206	463	493	841	746	444	112	211	152	128	790	1164	353	7616
William Paca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Benjamin Contee	97	177	150	37	254	166	520	96	117	248	475	145	205	108	212	75	128	784	1164	318	5476
John F. Mercer	25	17	166	14	—	48	—	104	363	272	560	610	439	—	—	78	1	2	—	42	2339
William Smith	96	139	166	33	254	164	519	105	118	241	455	141	264	108	212	71	129	786	1164	310	5415
Samuel Sterett	25	21	87	9	—	55	1	1395	323	268	448	693	240	—	—	78	—	6	—	51	2424
George Gale	94	143	169	48	203	171	520	119	118	253	490	148	305	16	212	151	129	790	1164	316	5456
John Done	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	73	353	221	367	600	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1832
William V. Murray	26	24	83	4	51	47	—	17	11	9	—	—	—	188	—	3	—	—	—	42	425
Daniel Carroll	119	198	170	40	253	166	519	112	120	362	497	158	206	106	212	150	128	782	1164	302	5819
Abraham Faw	3	1	82	13	—	42	1	120	342	146	364	596	236	5	—	3	1	7	—	2	1964
Nathaniel Ramſay	12	—	—	1	9	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36
James M'Henry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Thomas Johnſon	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7
Samuel Chaſe	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
John Scott	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ELECTORS.																					
John Rogers	116	190	254	55	254	178	519	214	464	510	843	745	444	111	212	153	129	790	1164	320	7665
George Plater	114	173	258	48	253	169	519	201	463	494	836	725	441	112	212	153	129	787	1164	322	7573
Alexander C. Hanſon	96	152	157	35	254	167	519	123	116	273	478	140	205	114	212	151	128	787	1164	319	5596
Dr. Philip Thomas	92	131	165	32	254	178	519	83	112	270	479	148	205	109	211	69	128	790	1164	317	5456
Robert Smith	96	118	168	32	254	167	519	93	112	270	491	152	209	107	212	69	128	786	1164	308	5458
Jeremiah T. Chaſe	12	3	99	20	.	41	.	179	572	228	379	613	239	.	.	85	.	3	—	5	2278
John A. Thomas	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	.	19
Charles Ridgely of Wm.	11	2	84	13	.	37	.	85	345	221	377	663	239	.	.	78	1	2	—	41	2199
Thomas Johnſon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	336	243	29	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	.	718
Moſes Rawlings	9	.	82	3	.	52	.	16	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	—	6	157
William Thomas, jun.	39	.	.	7	.	30	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	—	40	125
Lawrence Oneale	6	2	.	15	.	35	.	13	10	10	321	590	238	.	.	1	.	.	—	.	1241
William Richardſon	90	119	168	46	254	182	519	99	117	269	479	142	204	113	208	.	128	787	1164	314	5402
William Tilghman	84	114	168	51	253	209	519	158	113	269	477	132	439	98	210	76	128	788	1164	321	5746
Dr. William Matthews	100	121	168	27	247	174	519	94	116	267	474	142	203	39	211	1	127	787	1164	310	5291
John Seney	15	13	83	49	.	53	.	108	346	220	353	602	241	.	.	78	1	3	—	44	2209
James Shaw	13	4	85	7	.	39	.	92	345	219	352	617	240	68	.	9	.	2	—	38	2130
Henry Waggaman	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	65	339	213	350	594	4	23	2	74	1	.	—	.	1609
John Done	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	154	1	.	—	.	165
Nathaniel Ramſay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	.	—	.	70
William Paca	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	.	83
George Dent	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	.	1

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

EDWARD ABELL, Saint-Mary's county.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Richard Barnes, Hanſon Briſcoe, Dr. James Gloſter Brehan, St. Mary's county; Joſeph Noble Baynes, Piſcataway.

Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; James Cleark, near Annapolis; Thomas Contee, Benjamin Contee, James Clerk, Nottingham; capt. David Carcaud, near Nottingham; Thomas Clagett, and Co. Thomas Clagett, Piſcataway; Leonard Clements, Samuel Cox, near Port-Tobacco; Andrew Crawford, and Co. Andrew Crawford, Newport; Dennis Connell, care of William Shaw, Charles county; Thomas Carroll (2), care of Joſeph Fenwick, Robert Cheſley, St. Mary's county.

Thomas A. Dyſon, Dyſon, Bruce, and Co. Allen's Freſh; Richard Duckett, Prince-George's county; Thomas Duckett, Queen-Anne; Bennett Darnall (2), Richard Darnall (2), Pig-Point; Robert Darnall (2), near Upper-Marlborough.

Edward Edelen (2), Piſcataway.

Robert Ferguſon, Port-Tobacco; John Forbes (2), Benedict; Thomas Freeman, care of H. G. Sotheron, near Benedict.

Captain Archibald Greig, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; William Graham, Marlborough; Lanſdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Redmund Grace, care of John Forbes, Benedict; Thomas Gliſſon (3), near Upper-Marlborough.

Hon. Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Thomas Harwood, S. Hughes, Benjamin Harriſon, Aquila Hall (2), Benjamin Hill, Zebulon Hollingſworth, Annapolis; Rezin Hammond, Head of Severn; Vernon Hebbs, George Hadon, Ignatius Haden, Saint-Mary's county.

Philip Jackſon, care of Dr. Henry Stevenſon, Annapolis; Catharine Jerningham, Charles county.

Philip Key (2), Chaptico.

Levin Luckett, Annapolis; George R. Leiper, care of Alexander Hamilton, Logan and M'Elderry, Piſcataway; capt. Joſeph Leonard, care of Frank Locke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Lanſdale (2), Queen-Anne.

Adam Miller, Samuel Miller, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Marriott, Head of Severn; Luke Marbury, Prince-George's county; Thomas Mundell, Piſcataway; Samuel M'Pherſon, near Port-Tobacco; Richard Maſon (2), Malcolm M'Bean, Charles county; William M'Bryde, Newport; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; William Morriſon, care of David Crauford, Upper-Marlborough.

Reverend Leonard Neale, Port-Tobacco; Jeremiah Neale (2), Clement's Bay.

Benjamin Oden, Upper-Marlborough.

William Purnell, William Pinkney, Annapolis; Richard Potts, Frederick-town; Dr. Robert Pottinger, prince-George's county; Archibald Patton, care of Mr. Contee, Nottingham; Nicholas and Valentine Peers, Port-Tobacco.

James Ringgold, Randall and Delozier, Abſalom Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; George Roteh, care of Thomas Poor, Upper-Marlborough; Chandler Robbins, Charles county.

Governor Smallwood, William Squire, care of Wallace and Co. Benjamin Sturgis (2), Annapolis; The Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Robert Sewall (2), Poplar-Hill; Edward Smith, on board the Cæſar, Nottingham; Miſs Strange (2), Alexander Symmer (2), George Sibbald, Upper-Marlborough; John Sotheron, St. Mary's county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; John Smith, care of Samuel King, miniſter of the Goſpel.

James Taylor, Annapolis; Robert B. Tyler, Prince-George's county; Peter Thompſon, St. Mary's county.

Edward Vidler, Annapolis.

John White (2), James White, Richard Watts, Annapolis; Dr. Benjamin Wailes Marlborough.

Notley Young, Robert Young, Prince-George's county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** All perſons ſending to the Poſt-Office for letters are requeſted to ſend the money, as none will be delivered without. 2

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about ſix feet high, ſlender made, with large and long arms, he has loſt one of his fore teeth, and has ſeveral remarkable ſcars on his face and neck, occaſioned by being ſeverely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him ſome time ago, one of theſe ſcars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek acroſs his neck, and two others acroſs the back part of his neck, which have left marks reſembling thoſe frequently ſeen on Africans; he had on and took with him an oſnabrig coat and overalls, London brown ſuperfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two ſtriped jackets, a pair of yellow laſting breeches, white and brown thread ſtockings, white and brown linen ſhirts, new ſhoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at this place, ſhall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

16X J. H. STONE.

January 21, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSHUA CLARKE, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims are deſired to bring them in, legally proved, to Mr. HENDERSON MACRUDER, who is empowered to ſettle the ſame, by

2 ANNE CLARKE, Adminiſtratrix.

Board of Treaſury, December 23, 1788.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office to the 1ſt day of February next, to furniſh by contract the following articles of

CLOATHING,

On or before the 1ſt September, 1789—Viz.

940 Coats,
940 Veſts,
1880 Woollen Overalls,
1880 Linen ditto,
3760 Pairs of Shoes,
3760 Shirts,
940 Stocks,
940 Stock-Claſps,
940 Hats,
940 Pairs of Shoe-Buckles,
3760 Pairs Socks,
940 Blankets.

The cloathing muſt be delivered at the city of New-York, and agreeably to ſuch ſamples as ſhall be directed by the Secretary at War, at whoſe office a pattern ſuit will be exhibited.

The propoſals muſt ſpecify the loweſt terms of payment and longeſt period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commiſ-
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } ſioners.

3

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE ſubſcribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon thoſe who have accounts with them, for the ſame, whoſe receipt ſhall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; thoſe who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a perſon at their late ſtore on the Dock, or at the treaſury-office, ready to receive.

35 THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ſhip WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for ſale, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co. 16

A general aſſortment of merchandize ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited against the estates of those that have been confiscated and attainted of treason, several of which do not appear to be well founded, and still remain with the auditor for further investigation, by which he is prevented from closing the same:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to pass finally before the first day of August next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, against persons convicted and attainted of treason, or whose property has been confiscated and seized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the first day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser, for the information of those who may be concerned.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788. Read and assented to.

By order,
J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treasurer of the western shore, payable to the citizens of this state, which are not satisfied: And whereas the general assembly have solemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this state, in case the interest received from its debtors should be inadequate to the payment and discharge of the interest arisen and to arise on specie certificates issued by the state, that then the yearly supplies for defraying the expences of government should be approriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the interest received from the debtors of the state is greatly insufficient to pay the interest due on said certificates, and the justice and dignity of the state require that provision should be made without further delay for the payment of the said interest,

RESOLVED, That so much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil list, the allowance to the delegates to congress, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Messieurs Vanstaphorst, which shall remain after answering the said purposes, be applied to the discharge of the said orders and payment of one year's interest on certificates, giving preference to the holders of such certificates on which no interest has been drawn, in case application is made to the treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers six weeks.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,
J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho Del.

To be LET for a term of years, on good security,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate on the north side of Severn river, about six miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore. 3

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to now

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. 7

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authorised to receive the same; those who do not comply with this notice may expect that suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,
BERIAH MAYBURY,
Trustees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.
3MO

December 15, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN BROWN, deceased, are requested to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the subscriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated. w6

JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

THOMAS CONTEE.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES YOUNG, CHARLES ROBINSON, SAMUEL CLELAND, JACOB HOCKERSMITH, ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN, senior, WILLIAM BROWN, junior, intend to petition the next court held for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish and mark the lines of a tract of LAND, called CARROLLSBURG, according to law, in such cases made and provided. 2

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN away from the subscriber, living near Herring-Creek church, at the time of Annapolis races, a bay MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops; she has a large star and snip, switch tail, both hind feet white, and much pigeon toed behind, and had a lump on her back, occasioned by the hind part of the saddle; was shod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up said mare, or give information, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, by

PHILIP PINDELL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

16

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6w JAMES PATTISON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788. 12

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of planting utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Nodey Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. 4 NATHAN SOPER.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 5

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This confideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crukshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions--and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers. 12

To all whom it may concern.

☞ Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.